

The Helena



Independent.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 49.

HELENA, MONTANA. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1890

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

ARKANSAW! NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

A Great March Flood—Thousands of People Seeking Homes, Are Attracted to Missoula by Its Wonderful Resources.

A County With the Finest Agricultural Valleys—The Best Mines and the Largest Forests in All Montana.

A City, the County Seat and Center of This Enormous Natural Wealth—A City Destined to Have a Remarkable Growth.

By Leased Wire
CHICAGO, March 8.—Free Library
number of the Arkansaw contained the following article reprinted from the Chicago Tribune:

an important railroad center of Mon.

Missoula is destined to become a great railroad center. She cannot escape this destiny. Her situation commands the passes through the Bitter Root and Beaverhead ranges of mountains, and through these passes the roads must come. It is becoming one of the most important points on the Northern Pacific system, and not only because of the magnitude of its traffic, but as a basis of operations for the building of new lines. The Bitter Root Valley branch diverges here and runs up the valley fifteen miles to Grantsdale. It will soon be extended about forty miles further to the head of the valley. The new cut-off line to the Cœur d'Alene mining towns also leaves the main line at Missoula. Running down the valley for about seventy-five miles, of which twenty-five are completed, it strikes up the St. Regis de Bouga river, crosses the Bitter Root mountains, and comes down to Mullan, at the head of the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene river, 125 miles from Missoula. This road, connected with the line from Mullan to Spokane Falls, already partly finished, will effect a saving of sixty miles in distance over the present route by way of the Pen d'Oreille, and will, as consequence, become the route of the through trains to the Pacific coast. It will be completed this year and will at once enable Missoula to secure much of the trade of the Cœur d'Alene camps and towns.

The Northern Pacific has projected a line through the Flathead valley to the fine agricultural region and the coal fields north of Flathead lake, which will be of very considerable help in the building up of Missoula. This road will be about 150 miles long, ending close to the British boundary. There is no question as to its early construction.

The Northern Pacific has projected a line through the Flathead valley to the fine agricultural region and the coal fields north of Flathead lake, which will be of very considerable help in the building up of Missoula. This road will be about 150 miles long, ending close to the British boundary. There is no question as to its early construction.

The Washington and Idaho line of the Union Pacific already completed as far east as Mullan, has been located to Missoula, paralleling the Northern Pacific's new line. The question of further construction has not yet been determined by the Union Pacific management. If the road comes to Missoula it will undoubtedly go on to a junction with the Union's old line, either at Garson or Anaconda.

The Manitoba Company, now called the Great Northern, has determined to start from Great Falls this year for the Pacific coast. The route is not yet set.

One survey, and the easiest for crossing the Rockies, takes the road up the Dearborn river, through Cadotte's Pass and down the Big Blackfoot to Missoula. Another runs north by way of the Flathead lake country and the Kootenai valley. A choice of route will probably not be made until spring. The building of the road through Missoula, opening a second trunk line east and west, would be of enormous advantage to the place, but even in case the northern route is selected the development of farms and mines and lumber in the northern part of Missoula county that would follow could not fail to be of great benefit to the city. Its present supremacy as the distributing point of western Montana would not be endangered, and the new towns that would spring up would only add to the trade of this natural trade center.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF MISSOULA.

The valleys of Missoula county are and will continue to be the pride of Montana. Southeast from Missoula the famous Bitter Root valley is capable of supporting a population of hundreds of thousands from agriculture alone. Lateral valleys penetrate the mountain ranges on either side, affording homes for thousands besides what the valley proper will support. The soil is a rich alluvium, producing grain, grasses, vegetables, etc., with a minimum of labor and a maximum of yield. All small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, currants, etc., as well as apples, pears, plums, prunes, grapes, etc., do well and bear abundantly. The climate of the Bitter Root valley is noted for mildness, and the seasons open some months earlier than further south and east. Farmers find no trouble in disposing of all they can raise for cash, and at good prices, as the miners require more than can be supplied with the present farming population and methods. The towns of Stevensville, Corvallis, Victor, Granville, etc., up this valley are flourishing, growing places. Still the valley is not one fourth settled. Patented land of the very best quality can be bought for ten to fifteen dollars per acre all ready for the plough. Water for irrigation can be had anywhere. On each side of the valley the mountains are full of miners and prospectors, thus assuring a good market at every door.

It has generally been admitted that the past year was the driest ever known, but this did not prevent the farmers of Bitter root valley from raising 25,000 pounds of small fruits, which found a ready sale. Oats there yielded from seventy to eighty bushels per acre; the wheat twenty-five to forty bushels and the hay fields yielded an average of two and a half tons per acre. These cereals find a ready sale, and hay is now bring \$20 per ton.

For further particulars write or call upon

McCONNELL, COOK & CO.
Missoula, Montana.

Senate Secret Sessions Receive a Set-Back and So Does Ingalls.

President Adams, of the Union Pacific, Discusses the Frye Debt Funding Bill.

Kelley, of Kansas, Comes Out with a New Election Bill Concerning Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the senate to-day, while petitions were being presented, Cockrell rose to present remonstrances against the extradition treaty with Russia, but was notified that that was a matter for executive session.

After some debate the presiding officer submitted the question as to whether the petition should be read in open session and it was decided it should be. The petition was therefore presented and several other like petitions from German labor societies at St. Louis and the vicinity were likewise presented.

He offered a preamble and resolution forth the widespread depression of the agricultural interests of the people; the enormous and especially amount of mortgaged indebtedness on agricultural lands; the total failure of home markets to furnish remunerative prices for farm productions; the palpable scarcity and insufficiency of money in circulation and in the hands of the people with which to transact the business of the country, are circumstances of the most overwhelming importance to the safety and welfare being of the government. Therefore, it is resolved, that it is the highest duty of congress in the present crisis to lay aside all discussion and consideration of mere party issues, and give prompt and immediate attention to the preparation and adoption of such measures as are required for the relief of farmers and other overtaxed and underpaid laborers of the United States. He asked that the resolution be printed and laid on the table and gave notice that at close of morning business Wednesday, he would ask permission to submit some remarks to the senate in relation to it. Call asked that his resolution in relation to the nominations of Sawyer and Stripling, judge and district attorney, for the northern district of Florida, be laid aside for the senate. The presiding officer moved that any motion for consideration in open session, of executive session business, should be made in executive session; he therefore declined to entertain the resolution.

Call said he had submitted another resolution on the same subject, which he asked to have read. The presiding officer said he had examined the resolution and he thought it open to the same objections. He did not regard the resolution as in order with open orders. After a brief debate the senate went into executive session, although Call remained from the decision of the committee. When the session opened the Blair education bill was taken up and Daniel spoke in advocacy thereof, Morgan opposed the bill. The urgent deficiency bill was then taken up and some amendments agreed to. Adjourned.

The House.

In the house to-day on motion of McKee,

of California, the senate bill passed with an amendment striking out the appropriation clause increasing from \$150,000 to \$300,000 the limit of cost of the public buildings at Sacramento, Cal.

Mckenna, of California, under instructions from committee on the eleventh census, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the superintendent of census to enumerate the Chinese population in such a manner as would enable him to make a complete and accurate descriptive list of all Chinese in the United States at the time of the taking of the census and to give each person so enumerated a certificate containing the particulars necessary to fully identify him and such certificates shall be the sole evidence of the right of the person to be and remain in the United States. The bill further provides penal statutes against the Chinese who shall sell, transfer or dispose of such certificates. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act. Bill passed.

In view of the following bills and resolutions were passed: The joint resolution requesting the president to invite the king of the Hawaiian Islands to represent delegates to represent his kingdom in the pan-American congress; the bill creating the offices of assistant general superintendent and chief clerk of the railway mail service. Adjourned.

The Pacific Roads.

Charles F. Adams appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads this morning and submitted printed reports of the agreement previously made by him.

He then discussed the Frye bill. That bill, he said, placed the Union Pacific and Central Pacific on very different relations to the government. As a matter of principle the Union Pacific could make no objection to that course. The Central Pacific never had and never would have the local trade which the Union Pacific possessed. The question was whether the burden should be proportionate to the strength of the companies. He always maintained in dealing with the Pacific railroads, that the government so far as its interests permitted, had divested itself of its sovereignty and dealt with them as a banker or an individual would do. The government was justified in saying that the Union Pacific, in view of its situation, should bear the heavier burden, that the Central Pacific could not bear without being crushed. He did not object to the general provisions of the Frye bill, nor insist that the Union Pacific should be placed on equal terms with the Central Pacific; neither was he here to say that the terms imposed on the Central Pacific were too lenient. On the contrary, he was compelled to say that the provisions of the bill could bear. He did not think that the Union Pacific was willing to take the responsibility of the Central Pacific with a heavier load than the Frye bill imposed upon it. The Frye bill was a good and fair bill in many respects, but there were a few minute points in which he would like to see it modified.

He was forced to the conclusion that the burden which the Frye bill imposed upon the Union Pacific was too severe and heavy. He did not think it would be willing to be responsible for the payment of the bill if the conditions of that bill were imposed on the company; especially at this time it was not in the interest of the government or of the people that the Union Pacific should cease from being a dividend paying stock and become a speculative stock; cease to be an investment stock and become a Wall street stock. It was not to the interest of the government nor should the Union Pacific that the company should be the Union of the two railroads. The terms of the agreement were to the water line, so that those who navigated the craft would be paid both time in climbing, in order to save themselves from every wave that swept over the deck. The Frye bill loaded the company down to the water line, beyond what he considered

the limit of safety. Adams said the Frye bill was in the interest of the states through which the Union Pacific passed, although the people of those states did not see it. They had an idea that anything which helped the railroad injured them. This was an erroneous idea. The company in its desire to get liberty was forced to the very limit of safety, and at times he had hesitated whether it was worth the company's while to accept the provisions of the bill.

Kelley's Election Bill.

Kelley, of Kansas, to-day introduced a bill in the house to provide for the election of members of the house. It declares that no state law or constitution shall deprive a citizen, duly authorized to vote for a member of the legislature, of his right to vote except upon conviction of felony. Congress is to fit the congressional election districts of each state immediately upon the publication of the census returns and the determination of the basis of representation. Districts are to be made up of contiguous territory, and as nearly equal in population as possible, and in case congress fails to arrange the districts ninety days before election, representatives are to be elected from the state at large. Elections are to be held on the Australian system.

Considering Windom's Bill.

Eleven members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures were present to-day when the Windom silver bill was under discussion. The amendment by Bartine, providing for free coinage when the price of silver reaches one dollar for 371.25 grains pure silver, was adopted by a majority vote. Williams offered an amendment, which was adopted, striking out the section authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver bullion at any time when he is satisfied that a combination or speculative manipulation of the market makes the price of silver arbitrary, nominal or fictitious. A motion by Bartine providing that notes be issued for silver bullion deposited shall be redemped upon demand in lawful money was lost and a motion to reconsider was made, which was pending when the hour for adjournment arrived. Members of the committee were absent from this morning's meeting and what had been done to day may be recalled or amended at the next meeting.

To Prevent Smuggling.

Senator Squire to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 to be expended annually for the maintenance and equipment of two fast steam launches for service on Puget sound. The object of the bill is to prevent small craft in the sound from landing Chinese and contraband goods. It has the approval of the treasury officers. Collector Bradshaw has written a letter in which he estimates that the two launches will save to the country about \$50,000. When Squire was governor he wrote to Secretary Manning on these subjects, and recommended that something be done to prevent the small craft from evading the customs officers. It is contemplated that the launches shall be swift enough to overhaul any of the small smuggling craft on the sound.

The Conference Nearing an End.

The work of the Pan-American conference has so far progressed that an adjournment is confidently expected within the next three days. With that in view arrangements are making for a trip through the south, which will end the official hostilities of the United States to the delegation. Senator Mendonca, of Brazil, one of the committee appointed to devise and report a plan for expressing the continental appeal to the visiting delegations of countries and hospitality, proposes that the delegates from Central and North America, in Washington, as a gift to the people of the United States, erect a monument to commemorate the gathering of the first congress of all the nations of the Western hemisphere.

The Ohio Ballot Box Case.

Before the Ohio ballot box investigation committee this morning A. C. Sands continued his evidence. He was followed by Kurtz, late private secretary to Gov. Foraker, George Webber of Cincinnati, and Representative Grosvenor. Nothing of importance was elicited. This apparently closed the testimony.

National Capital Notes.

A. Cook, of Helena, and J. T. Connor, of Virginia City, are in Washington.

Mitchell to-day presented a petition from the farmers of Wassa county, Oregon, for the passage of bills to prevent speculation in food products and prevent the adulteration of lard.

Two protests from the Nebraska farmers alliance against an extension of time for the payment of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific were presented by Paddock in the senate to-day.

Senator Manderson, from the committee on public lands, to-day reported favorably a bill to validate homestead pre-emption claims in the states of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington.

The North American Trail Hand, comprising four thousand members, protested against a recent change in the immigration and hospitalities, proposed that the delegates from Central and North America, in Washington, as a gift to the people of the United States, erect a monument to commemorate the gathering of the first congress of all the nations of the Western hemisphere.

The Blind Asylum Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The shocking phase assumed by the blind asylum investigation in the arrest and binding over of Prefect King, has excited public indignation. This morning the case was promptly turned over to the grand jury, which submitted true bills of indictment found against King charging him with immoral practices.

Missing Since Christmas Day.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The decomposed body of a man was found yesterday in the Potomac river. The wife of Benjamin A. Jones, the defunct pay clerk of Major Goodloe, of the marine corps, this morning identified the body as that of her husband, who has been missing since Christmas day.

Russian Officers Under Arrest.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—Two Russian artillery officers have been arrested charged with being nihilists. The night patrols of Cossacks and gendarmes have been increased.

Bismarck Tired of William.

BERLIN, March 17.—Report is widely current this evening that Bismarck has tendered his resignation to the emperor.

DYNAMITE IN THE WOOD.

J. V. Skidmore, a Miner Near Butte, Terribly Injured by a Mysterious Explosion.

He Puts Two Sticks of Wood in a Stove and the Result is a Wreck.

Trouble Over a Mining Claim Which May Have Had Something to Do With It.

BUTTE, March 17.—[Special.]—A dastardly attempt on the lives of three miners was made yesterday morning. J. V. Skidmore and his partners, A. J. McWilliams and William Dredick occupy a little house which is situated about 100 yards in the rear of Mahoney's boiler works on East Park street. Yesterday morning the men across about 6 o'clock and after getting breakfast McWilliams and Dredick went to work. At 7 o'clock Skidmore wished to go to town to buy some coal. As he wanted the fire to be burning when he came back he put two sticks of wood into the cooking stove in the front part of the house. He then went outside for a moment, and returned to the house to get the key so as to lock up the outside. He was standing near the door of the house, about ten feet away from the stove, when a terrible explosion occurred, which blew the heavy stove into pieces, none of which were larger than a man's hand. The pieces passed through the walls on all sides and through the ceiling, floor and front door, by which Skidmore was standing.

How Skidmore escaped with his life is a mystery. He received some severe injuries.

One piece of stove struck his left leg below the knee and tore half the flesh and muscles from the limb. Another piece struck him in the left cheek and cut open the flesh to the bone for several inches. He sustained numerous other cuts and bruises of minor importance. He was hurried senseless against the wall and was picked up a few seconds later by neighbors. Dr. Norcross attended his injuries and this morning said he anticipated no serious results. It is hard to estimate the effect of the shock on the injured man's system. It was first thought Skidmore's partners had left some giant powder in the stove to throw out but they deny this.

Skidmore is at a loss to know who could have done the deed. Some time back he located the Yellow Jacket mining claim, on which the house is situated, under the name of the Retort claim. His partners in this location are Edward Wagner and A. Brissner. They claimed that the ground had not been properly represented. Of course some ill feeling arose out of this action, and Skidmore refuses to express any definite opinion. He believes that bad feelings had something to do with the attempt on his life.

GREAT FALLS NOTES.

Surveying the Neihart Line—Celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

GREAT FALLS, March 17.—[Special.]—A large party of surveyors under the charge of Engineer Frank Young, arrived here to-day. They will proceed to Monarch, the end of the grade on the Neihart branch, at once, and locate a line up Belt creek into the town of Neihart. As the distance is but fifteen miles, this survey will require but a comparatively short time, and the contract for the completion of the road will doubtless be let soon.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Sand Coulee, Barker, Neihart and Kibbey. At Neihart the silver-tongued orator, Charles E. Egan, made one of the stirring addresses for which he is famous. In this city Company A gave to-night a grand ball in compliment to the Irish national festival.

FIREMEX LOSE THEIR LIVES.

TEN MEN KILLED and a Number Injured in a Fire at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The wholesale book house of Bowen, Merrill & Co. burned to-day. The rear wall fell, crushing a number of firemen. At least ten men were killed and several wounded. The dead are George Faulkner, Ulysses Glaser, Al Hoffman, E. Horner, Richard Lowrie, Chas. Jenkins, Thomas A. Plank, George Glenn, Andrew Cherry and John Burkhardt.

The wounded taken out are: Anthony V. Volts, Lewis Rafer, Thomas Barretti, A. K. Mercer, Webb, Robinson, Wm. Partee, Henry Woodruff, Ebenezer Leech, Wm. Long, Wm. Heinsley, Some of these, it is thought, cannot live.

The Strikes in England.

GREAT FALLS, March 17.—[Special.]—Freighters who arrived here to-day brought word that Saturday night fire broke out in the barn of John M. Campbell, who lives on Otter creek. The flames made rapid progress, destroying the whole building with three horses, four or five tons of hay, three sets of harness, worth \$150, and two saddles. Mr. Campbell's phox, harrow and mowers were likewise burned. He succeeded in rescuing a valuable stallion that was near the door. Mr. Campbell was reading in his house at the time. He supposed that the noise he heard